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"Upon all peoples and nations we crave Thy blessing. May righteousness prevail. May truth supplant error. May peace bring a final end to war and rumors of war, and may that glad time soon come when, under the banner of Thy Son, all nations and peoples shall discover their eternal brotherhood; and to Thy name forever and ever will we give praise. Amen."

WILLIAM JAY.

JUDGE WILLIAM JAY, President of the American Peace Society during the last ten years of his life, died sixty-two years ago. The reappearance of his "*War and Peace*," originally printed in 1842, published now by the Oxford University Press, under the direction of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, will be of interest to all members of the American Peace Society. Because of the appearance of this new edition, and of the illuminating introductory note by Dr. James Brown Scott, we call the attention of our readers to Mr. Jay's letter of resignation as President of this Society, presented at the Thirtieth Anniversary of the American Peace Society held in Park Street Church, Boston, May 24, 1858. The records show that at the business meeting, presided over by Amasa Walker, one of the Vice Presidents, that the corresponding secretary, Dr. G. C. Beckwith, read from Judge Jay the following "resignation of his office as President":

NEW YORK, *May*, 1858.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR: The state of my health is now such as to preclude all hope of my being able hereafter to meet with the American Peace Society, or, as heretofore, even to prepare occasional addresses for its anniversaries. It seems to me a dereliction of duty to deprive the Society any longer of the services of an efficient officer, by retaining the situation I now nominally occupy. I beg you, therefore, to present to the Board of Directors my resignation of the office of President.

While thus severing my official connection with the Society, permit me to embrace the opportunity to express my unabated interest in the cause of peace, and my increasing conviction of the folly, the guilt, and the misery of war. Of all popular delusions, that which regards military preparation as conducive to national tranquillity, is the most groundless and the most mischievous. All history bears testimony to the fact that the nations which enjoy most peace, are such as are most defenseless; while those who drink deepest of the bloody cup, are those whose power both prompts and invites aggression. It is a sad mistake that the sword is the great instrument of liberty. It is most frequently wielded in behalf of tyranny and oppression. Civil rights are seldom acquired by force, but generally by passive resistance and peaceful agitation.

Especially have the friends of liberty in this country cause to dread the increase of our military strength, as indications not to be mistaken assure us of the strong desire of our present rulers to exert that strength for the most loathsome of all despotisms, and for this purpose to seize, at the cost of war, territory that cannot be more conveniently obtained by purchase. May Almighty God scatter, both in this and other countries, the people who delight in war! may He bless and prosper the Peace-makers,

and hasten that blissful period when nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither learn war any more.

I remain, Reverend and Dear Sir,

Yours sincerely and respectfully,

WILLIAM JAY.

The records show that on motion of Rev. L. H. Angier, it was unanimously voted to request Judge Jay to withdraw his resignation, and, on motion of the same gentleman, it was unanimously "*resolved*":

"That our thanks are due to Judge Jay for his important and effective services in past years to our cause; and, whether able or not to preside at our public meetings, we devoutly hope that the God of Peace may permit us still to retain his name at the head of our Society as its worthy and much-beloved representative."

From the records it appears that the resignation was not accepted, in consequence of which Judge Jay remained President until his death, October 14, 1858.

WITH Leon Bourgeois, the distinguished delegate to both Hague Conferences, 1899 and 1907, serving as the President of the League of Nations, we need not be surprised that the Council of the League is already planning to invite international jurists to serve as a committee to arrange for the formation of a permanent Court of International Justice; and none familiar with the history of that project will be surprised to learn that among the jurists selected is Mr. Elihu Root, former Secretary of State of the United States, and long known as a consistent advocate of such a Court. Among the other jurists reported to be selected are statesmen long known to be friendly to it. The other members proposed by the Council are: Baron Deschamps, of Belgium; Luis M. Drago, former Argentine Foreign Minister; Professor Fadda, of Naples University; Henri Fromageot, legal adviser to the French Foreign Minister; Professor Cran, one-time member of the Supreme Court of Norway; Doctor Loder, member of the Netherlands Court of Cassation; Lord Phillimore, of the English Privy Council; M. Vesnich, Serbian Minister in Paris; M. Akidsouki, former Japanese Ambassador to Austria; Rafael Altamina, Senator and Professor of Law in Madrid; Clovis Bevilacqua, legal adviser to the Brazilian Foreign Minister.

FOR a variety of reasons, some economic, some military, and some diplomatic, relations between the peoples of the United States and France have seemed to grow less friendly as the months following the armistice have gone their weary, tangled, disillusioning way; yet formally, and as far as governmental statements go, all is well. It is to the credit of the new President of the French Republic, M. Paul Deschanel, that he sent

to New York, for publication in *La France*, the following words to Americans:

"The changing tides of politics can not affect that which has a great ideal for its foundation.

"Throughout the crisis in which humanity's age-long strife for liberty and justice was on the verge of collapse, American democracy has remained the champion of the most noble cause. We may now face the future with confidence."

Amen!

SAN SALVADOR'S formal note to the United States, stating that ere it subscribes to the Covenant of the League of Nations it would like to know the precise meaning of Article XXI of the Treaty, is said to represent the attitude of several of the Latin-American republics. They especially wish to know just what is the "authentic interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine as it is understood in the present historical moment, and its future application by the Government of the United States." They have been incited to this query undoubtedly by statements in the Senate debate on the treaty, which go further in asserting the United States' primacy on the two continents than recent executive interpretations have gone. The State Department in its reply, it should be noted, evades any new definition, and asks San Salvador to take for its answer Secretary Lansing's address before the Pan-American Scientific Congress, December, 1918, in which he said: "The ambitions of this Republic do not lie in the path of conquest, but in the paths of peace and justice. Whenever and wherever we can, we will stretch forth a hand to those who need help. If the sovereignty of a sister republic is menaced from overseas, the power of the United States, and I hope and believe the united power of the American republics, will constitute a bulwark which will protect the independence and integrity of their neighbors from unjust invasion or aggression." Here co-operation in enforcing the "doctrine" is distinctly affirmed as desirable, and sole decision as to its infringement is not claimed for the United States, as some Senators have recently affirmed.

QUITE inevitably it has become true, and hence commented upon by no less an authority than the *London Times'* writer on Paris fashions, that woman's attire in the French capital now "is daring to excess, unruly, and even a little savage. It is concerned with none of the old-fashioned virtues." Reasoning from the optimistic, humanitarian standpoint, you might argue, naturally, that nations and peoples undergoing the savagery of war would not resort to the savagery of peace,

and, least of all, women, with their traditionally conceded higher morality. But New York is as bad today as Paris in the nudity of spirit and body displayed by its wasters, its urban parasitic class, and its "cosmopolites," not to mention certain others on the list, women whose "respectability" is impeccable and whose ecclesiastical rating is excellent. But we must beware prudish cavil if we would escape the charge of being "Victorian."

GERMANY'S defeat is attributed by Admiral von Tirpitz not to lack of power of a physical sort, but to weakness and lack of insight in using that power either for preserving or concluding peace, and, in addition, "from our illusions about our enemies, the nature of their war aims, their conduct of the war, and the nature of the economic war." Rather costly illusions for the Hohenzollerns and Junkers. Yet we recall having heard something about Prussian *real-politick*.

THE farmer premier of Ontario, whose coming into power with the backing of the agriculturists and the workers of the province has so startled the "elder statesmen" of the Dominion, says that it is a religion with him to preserve forever that good-will and amity between the United States and Canada which is symbolized by the long unguarded frontiers and by the Great Lakes devoid of all armed craft. Premier Drury himself is symbolical in professing this form of religion. The farmer of Canada is no different from the farmer of the United States in desire for international good-will. Militarism is not an out-of-door product, grown on the prairies, or in the valleys, or among the villages inhabited by rustic men. It is an urban product and has its most ardent supporters among city dwellers, high and low in the social scale, some of whom hunger for arbitrary political and commercial power, some of whom hunger needlessly for bread, some of whom just seek adventure. Russia today is the chaos she is, not because her peasants and bourgeois farmers want it or planned for it. Her malign dissentionists are either one of two groups, hyper-rationalized and hyper-sensualized "intellectuals" or under-rationed and herded proletarians of the cities.

THE number of divorces in the borough of Manhattan, New York City, increased 50 per cent during 1919. Social psychologists, judges who sit in cases involving marital infelicity, and clergymen who performed the rites have been interviewed as to why this record exists. In passing let it be said that it is symptomatic of general conditions and not peculiar to New York's "fastest" but not most populous burg. The percentage

may be higher there—that is all—which is not surprising when all the conditions are known. But the point that especially impresses us is that almost invariably war and war reactions are included as partly responsible for the record by most of the interpreters. They vary in their assignment of this cause's relative influence, but they all include it. London has the same story to tell. But why further itemize the damage bill to humanity's family life. Figs do not grow on thistle stalks or crows have doves for offspring.

SO MUCH depends upon a teacher and a model, even in national choices! Even Japan, in her present hour of financial prosperity and political opportunity in Asia, is finding that out, as she sees the plight of Prussia, after which she so closely modeled her army, and the status of Germany, after whose political philosophers she modeled her organic law and national policy. So, too, with Bulgaria, which welcomed American missionaries and educators, but had no use for American policies of state and went on consorting lewdly with Prussia. Wherefore her leaders now cry, with Stambuliski, president of the Council of Ministers:

"The blood-stained policy of the past has brought us nothing but the death of 400,000 Bulgarians, the waste of the fruits of the labors of forty years, the accumulation of millions of public debt, frontiers more narrow than those of forty years ago, terrible interior conditions, and an unexampled corruption—in short, a moral bankruptcy from which we shall not emerge without great effort.

"We wish to set a limit to that bloody past; we have broken with the policy of Ferdinand as we have broken with his reign. Instead of being the Prussians of the Balkans, we shall force ourselves to become the Swiss. We have the force and the energy necessary to make Bulgaria the Switzerland of the Balkans."

Which, by the way, is one of the finest compliments that Switzerland ever has had paid to her. But she also, alas, has her grave problems to face, as she becomes more cosmopolitan in population and the refuge of all the plotters, bankrupts, disreputables, and "internationalist" conspirators of smitten, crazed, and bankrupt Europe and western Asia.

IF YOU are pessimistic about the possibilities of international co-operation, carried on by methods of reason and moral sagacity, read the article by Professor John Bassett Moore on this page. The truth is that in a variety of ways the Americas (Canada unfortunately being omitted) are teaching the world supremely in this field of amity, whether the program be judged by standards of diplomacy, or finance, or co-operative commerce. And all so inexpensively, so modestly, and so efficiently that it makes no "copy" for the press.

THE WORK OF THE INTERNATIONAL HIGH COMMISSION*

By THE HON. JOHN BASSETT MOORE, VICE-PRESIDENT
OF THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE
INTERNATIONAL HIGH COMMISSION

ON MARCH 12, 1915, while the World War, daily increasing in intensity, was drawing the world more and more into its vortex, the American governments were, in the name of the President of the United States, invited to send delegates to a conference with the Secretary of the Treasury, at Washington, with a view to establish "closer and more satisfactory financial relations between the American republics." To this end it was intimated that the conference would discuss not only problems of banking, but also problems of transportation and of commerce.

It thus came about that there assembled in Washington on Monday, May 24, 1915, under the chairmanship of the Hon. William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, the first Pan-American Financial Conference.

The subjects submitted to the conference embraced public finance, the monetary situation, the existing banking system, the financing of public improvements and of private enterprises, the extension of inter-American markets, the merchant marine, and improved facilities of transportation. It was a program that went beyond the emergencies growing out of the war, and the conference in its deliberations did not confine itself to the adoption of temporary devices. On the contrary, it sought to meet a permanent need by establishing an organization which should devote itself to the carrying out of a task whose importance was not to be measured by temporary conditions, whether of war or of peace.

The formulation of the program of future work was entrusted to the General Committee on Uniformity of Laws relating to Trade and Commerce and the Adjustment of International Commercial Disputes.

The report of this committee, while reserving for separate and distinct treatment the difficult and complex problems of transportation, recommended that the following subjects should be specially pressed:

1. The establishment of a gold standard of value.
2. Bills of exchange, commercial paper, and bills of lading.
3. Uniform (a) Classification of merchandise, (b) customs regulations, (c) consular certificates and invoices, (d) port charges.
4. Uniform regulations for commercial travelers.
5. Measures for the protection of trade-marks, patents, and copyrights.
6. The establishment of a uniform low rate of postage and of charges for money-orders and parcels post between the American countries.
7. The extension of the process of arbitration for the adjustment of commercial disputes.

For the purpose of dealing with these subjects, and particularly for bringing about uniformity of laws con-

* Read at the Second Pan-American Financial Conference, Washington, January 21.